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Saturday, September 9, 1843.

Debts of the Western states.

A writer in the National Intelligencer endeavors to allay the apprehensions generated with regard to the inability of the citizens of the West to pay their debts. He shows that by the recent increase of population, they will not be burdened severely to furnish all their anticipated revenue. Their annual debt in 1838, to each ten persons, was $869,32; in 1840, $107,07; and in 1850 according to the estimated population, it will be $56,80. The annual interest to each ten persons is half, was, in 1838, $16,17; in 1840, $9,62; and in 1850, according to the estimated population, it will be $5,30, or fifty-five cents to every individual.

The same cause will operate in the payment of the debts of Pennsylvania, and New York, but, Maryland, owing to the stagnation of population, will be so bad off, as far as the operation of this cause is concerned, in 1850, as she is now. This will explain, why the interest of securities will be found so much fairer in their state. In the states of the West, it is easy to call to remembrance, that the General Government, which, both in their own resources, the natural increase of population, will so reduce the proportion of their debts, as to make them comparatively light.

The argument applies still more forcibly, when the five states of the Mississippi valley are taken regarded—and it will be seen that not the slightest ground exists for assuming, that either politically or in financial point of view, they will ever be subject to the charge, even of paying the interest of their debts. Those five states contain the population of the Western and Southern states, was 2,261,59 in 1840, is now $3,000,00 and it will be $7,20. The present annual debt of the whole of these states was in 1838, $7,40; in 1840, $,00, in 1850, $ will be, 4,30. So that the average debt to each ten persons in them in 1838, was $21,00, whereas the average debt for ten persons in all the Western states was $34,52, less than the average debt of the Western states, in 1840, $26,75, and less than it will be $30,60 more. And comparing the free and slave states of the West together already, we find, that while the average debt in the former for ten persons was, in 1838, $30, it more, it will be in 1850, $ 40,50 less, than in the latter.

Nothing shows more conclusively the effects of slavery directly upon the resources, and indirectly upon the credit of a state.

The source of Wealth.

Men have always distinguished themselves by a disregard of one of the first great considerations—*In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread.* The aristocrat, monopolist, speculator and slave holder of all description, regard this command as a curse, to be evaded if possible. The American people are full of ingenuity, and some few years since, a large portion of them came to the conclusion that it was better to get bread by head-work, than hand-work. That thing of so eating for bread, was commonly vulgar, and withal very troublesome. We know the results of this blunder, combined with other causes. They are well known to us. Speculation like gambling *geathers nothing* —it simply transfers capital from the weak or unlucky to the cunning. The great lesson we have been taught is, that after all, Labor is *the source of wealth*—and, so far from being a curse, is one of the richest of blessings.

Dr Elliot, Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia, in a recent sermon, very boldly spoke of, on the evils of this State, and declared that it was the burden of the cause of them. He was around him 280,000 slaves, labouring for four hundred thousand white people, a large majority of whom were living in comparative idleness. This remark will enable us to appreciate the following several facts.

"The curse is hath God inflicted upon Africa in the garden of Eden, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground,' is the rule by which alone the general gifts of any country shall be distributed. God has written it on his sacred word, and the rebellious shall ever reverse it. Every attempt which he has made to save mankind from the curse, in other forms, has ended in disappointment and misery. He that gathereth by labor shall increase; it was of the proverbs of the wise men of old, and the more true than in modern times, when in consequence and ever since, under various forms of imposition in the shape of patent rights, it is the burden of the writings of the Apostles. An increase must be gotten honestly at the sweat of the brow, for the cursed should not be blessed. 'Work, people, for treasure shall be diminished.' 'He that goeth to be rich, hath an evil eye and considereth not that poverty shall come upon him.' 'He that worketh with his hands shall have to distribute to him that Apostle needeth,' is the comprehensive and concise, and unto many foolish and fruitful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition."

We differ with the reverend gentleman in but one particular. Labor is not a curse; it is a blessing. They are the sufferers, who attempt to obtain wealth, from others, either by force, or fraud.—Hence slaveholding and speculation will universally bring damnation upon any community which tolerates them.

Sugar Cultivation in British India.

Efforts have been made from time to time to induce the emigration of Coolies to the sugar islands. The natives of India have been found to be the most industrious, hardy, and economical laborers in the tropics of the British Colonies. They have not taken kindly to the change, however, and the number which could in any way be counted on as annually. It would seem that ere long, British India will make up for the deficiencies of the West Indies supply. The culture of the cane is rapidly extending on that region. In 1832, the quantity of sugar imported from the East Indies into Great Britain, amounted to but 3,000 tons, encountering a differential duty of eight shillings per cwt. in favor of the West Indies. In 1836, these duties were equalized, and the increase in the importation since then has been vast. In 1841, the quantity imported was about 62,000 tons, nearly one half of the whole amount raised in Louisiana.

It is anticipated that there will be a prodigious extension of the sugar culture in the Transmarine provinces, owing to the introduction of the gas mission to import sugar, duties and bounties to them. The cane grows luxuriantly, and the sugar produced from the indigenous cane is said to be equal to the very best in Bengal. The extent of the provinces is computed at 30,000 square miles, and the Mauritius Gazette says that at the very least, one fifth of it, or 9,600,000 acres, are admirably adapted to the cultivation of sugar. It may be remembered, that the quantity of land in Louisiana, capable of cultivation of this staple is not more than 600,000 acres, or not one fifty-eighth of India. Hence we may expect that Great Britain will derive from the East Indies in due time, ample enough to render her independent of the countries which raise sugar by slave-labor.

School Fund in Kentucky.

By an act passed in 1821, one half of the clear proceeds from land grants or escheats thereafter accruing from the operations of the State of the Commonwealth in Kentucky, with or, apart, as a fund for the support of common schools. The sum total of this fund up to the present time is estimated at one million dollars, the whole of which, according to Kentucky Common has been used to settle the public debt, and to pay other debts, due generally. The system was, an unusually fair of increasing taxation, so as to enable the revenue of the state equal its expenditures. We do not suppose that the fund in fact ceased to an ordained sum, could ever be appropriated to a common school system in Kentucky.—for such a system was contemplated in the act of 1821, but which is without an exception, four cent the first cause."

A Correspondence.

The editor of the Non-Conformist, writing on the cause of parties in England, says—

"It is a singular, and at once needs, an encouraging fact, of modern political history, that the Whig party grows no visible form, than the dispersed elements of Toryism, with a corresponding loss of the other. The ranks of the latter grow with power, and the former are thinned by the defection of the aristocratical element. They have been deserted even when in possession, by the professions of their own principles, and by the real policy of a rule. Every session of Parliament

Just the same at things here. The Democrats are lighting among themselves, but their opponents even in struggle form their divisions. And we should not the reason is the same here as in England. The popular party beginning to distrust their leaders, and with reason. We consider the Whigs for the present, have no conduct but observe the Democracy, or rather Democracies of Southern states. What revolutions they make of such states! How little principle, how little consistency, how much rancor, selfishness, fear of office marks the Democratic host. What hope of good can be had from such material? Good!

Cheap Conventions at Boston.—The Convention of delegates from the several Mechanics' associations of Boston, met on the 30th ult. in Faneuil Hall, with about 200 members present. The Daily Gazette of Boston, says that among the members was a great amount of talent of the first order. Messrs. Greene, Reverend, Boughton, Wright and Robinson were the speakers—most of them gentlemen of the highest standing and reputation of the country.

The editor of the Daily Gazette, a Whig paper, says—"On Wednesday afternoon, we listened to a speech from Mr Harnell, which for bold, generous, and stirring eloquence, we seldom ever heard equaled."

Post Office.—The growth of our country is illustrated in nothing, more, than in the extension of the Post Office department. In 1790, the entire Post Office rents was, only 7,75% miles; Revenue $37,038; Expenditures, $32,140. In 1840, the route was, 34,580,000 miles; the Revenue were, $4,379,313; the Expenditures, $4,087,716.

Industry.—A wife boy in the neighborhood of Cambridge, South Carolina, not more than 12, years of age, has already had to his credit, with the 1000 bushels of corn, 30 bushels of wheat, and 1000 lbs. bundles, of oats. The white men in South Carolina would do well to take pattern

Trade with China.—The Yankees seem determined to play a brisk trade with China. They are shipping off rum strong, American cutlery, American food and domestics, in any quantity.—Already from Boston the present year, have been exported to China, 10,000,000 yards of cotton goods—besides Bristol by Liverpool.

Progress in the South.—In J. C. Nott, of Mobile, Ala in the American Medical Journal of last July, undertakes to shew that the Middle is a healthy, and that for two weeks would commence early in the month, the blacks and whites would be universally generally.

Advertisements.—An advertisement in our paper, formerly inserted at the office of advertisements, engaged on the street day in the month to fill up, that advertisements in the Herald had brought in a certain sum, and purchased the hogsheads of an house at the time.

Pauperism in Great Britain and England.—At a recent meeting there were druggist alone sold 2,000 gallons of intoxicating liquors in a single year to the town. Liverpool.

Kentucky.—The Lexington and Louisville German preacher and resident have been elected President of the Kentucky Washington College, Pennsylvania. Pa. He has not yet accepted, but has the subject under consideration.

The Treble or Jubilee Cry is supported in part by an annual appropriation of six thousand pounds by the British Government. At attempt has been made to get a similar appropriation made in Parliament Bank.

Parliament Bounty is supporting in Newfoundland, Canada, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Jamaica. He finds it, we presume, a more profitable business than procuring charity to be a Lord Protector.

Population has fixed 12,000,000 slaves since 1832, 1833 inclusive, who the consumption of 30,000,000 pounds of Cotton, the first of last January

Cod and Mackerel, according to all accounts, will be plenty this year. The fisheries are better have usual.

Iron Steam, are all the go in Liverpool. Steam is employed in every line of construction, Land and Sea—even to the air.

Monument.—The Bunker Hill Monument, 220 feet high, is 30 feet square at the base of the column 10 ft. Pounds round is Stone.

John Quincy Adams, now in his 76 year, began his public career at 14.

The city, in this place, has changed hands, and from being a Federal has become a Democratic place, of late long settled strong.

China the Nation has recovered 250 dollars against Gil Blanco for theft.

Liberty Almanac for 1844, has just been published by W. B. Jarvis, of Cincinnati.

☞ The Toronto (U. C.) Herald says that 1800 Packages of American goods have already been received at that city, the duty on which was a most £800. The Herald further says, that "the coarser cotton goods of the United States are likely to rival the manufacture of Great Britain in this market.

From South America.—By the arrival of the schooner Saratoga at Salem, Mass., from ports from Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, we learn that on the 5th ult. were received. At the latter place business was dull.

The following is a list of the vessels composing Yucatan Squadron:

On the 11th of July, Mr. T. said, he went with Rev. Thomas Lewett, of Boston, to visit the venerable Cockburn, at Hayford Hall, near Ipswich, Suffolk county. The aged gentleman very cordially requested us to see as many of the American delegates as could spare time to visit him at his residence, which is about seventy miles from London. At 8 o'clock we joined his carriage waiting for us. Hayford Hall, the name of the estate into where Mr. Cockburn resides, is handsomely situated. The house is an ancient one—having been built about the time where Queen Elizabeth was discovered by Columbus. It is surrounded by a moat or ditch filled with living springs, and is on a farm of about 250 acres. We found the aged man in a park, with his son, on the estate, in feeding deer, and we found that he can scarcely touch one to the floor, but his mind evinced extraordinary energy. The anti-slavery cause appeared to be his all-engrossing one with him.

Calling up both hands, he said, "I have a thousand questions to ask, and oh how short the time! I will put down in paper many questions to which to propose, and several things he wishes to say, after conversing an hour or two Mrs. Cockburn, Lady Mary Anne Barham, the daughter of the old Church, &c. &c. were introduced over the room, and after a short conversation on the evening of the 11th, we took our leave, and returned to London. It is difficult to give an idea of the interest with which we listened to the conversation of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency. The answers uttered to the call were to put some terms of credit to the administration, and also to shape the course of the party during the Germans.

The Fever in New York.—The County Medical Society of New York has published a report of three new cases of the fever in Rensselaer. Two more deaths are reported. The fever was closing fast at the time of the report, and not the existence of an epidemic. It was in fact, connected with crowding, the fever of the persons was exposed. In Rochester in N York with, who had caused a quarantine to be established down more severely than ever. The fever was not considered an epidemic. The Journal of Commerce says—"A quiet town here exists as much fear the city experiences in an epidemic fully as much as the necessity of having the streets cleaned, and we trust that the confidence will yesterday will be productive of good."

Sentence Noted.—A powerful friend of the gallows deems has administered the following to the New Haven Register, "I see that Mr. Cockran, the rising character as an able lawyer very little patronage, that he will be able to take his seat in the House of the United States at the approaching session."

Sorrowful Tale of Disappointment and Crime.

The New York Sun gives the following history of the unfortunate Christina Cockran, which we have no doubt to answer for the crime of murder The history of this unfortunate young woman should operate as a warning to parents, and teach them to be aware of unrestrained opposition to the formation of their children's attachment formed by a daughter, or even a son, merely because the object favored by such be not of equal wealth or rank in life with themselves. Better, far better—to raise one than to prostrate and destroy the other. Mr. Cockran, the father of this young woman, is a wealthy farmer of the Shire of Renfrew, near Paisley, in Scotland. She received a pecuniary good education, and we have seen a letter written by her to her parents since her arrival here, couched in terms of the most affecting language, and written in a practiced pretty hand. About five years ago, it appears, being now in her 'teens,' she became acquainted with a young man in the neighborhood by the name of Anderson, and a mutual attachment sprung up between them. Although of excellent character and of good moral conduct he was an humble lad, being a gardener in employment at a good salary, in the parish. They made no secret of their attachment, but it was bitterly opposed by her parents, particularly as her father, and the mother of the young man, were Presbyterians. Indeed that and the unfortunate circumstance were to be united. The great object of her parents, from the time of discovering her attachment to Anderson, was to break them apart, and with this view she was sometimes confined in the attic of her father's dwelling, and a most rigid system of espionage established to keep her from communication on her part of the object of her affection, but without effect, although stripes, and at times, severe beatings were resorted to. "Oh, father," she exclaimed (as we understand,) "if you will not consent to marry John Anderson,—I have nothing to say against him, but I do not love him—permit me to marry John Anderson, whom I have so attached to me, and I will be your child no more." The appeal was unheeded, and served but to make her situation worse, and the determination upon escape, to wander, she knew not where. Wandering her opportunity she effected, but was soon captured by her father, and all the servants of the household. Once more shelter in a thicket, where she remained for sometime undiscovered, although her pursuers often passed and repassed where she lay—till her quick favorite dog found out his mistress and came fawning upon her. This was to her detection, and she was taken back to the house and severely beaten. Finally she was confined to her room, or to what has been claimed in regard to her insanity, we gave a consent, as far as the law required, to a union with Gilmour, and after having been married by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, they left for Scotland, and that they were neglected by the father on the return. Mr. C. afterwards addressed a note to me, from which I make the following extract —

"I have only to add that I hope God will likely result recovered in time in removing the prejudices of my wife, so as to make friends, and that we will soon be reconciled to our daughter. I am sorry to say that I have not been able to get any information of the history of the affections of the slave trade and slavery, and to be presented with such information in the Senate in support of the treaty, regarded as a necessary end. Such a course was repugnant to his feelings, but it was absolutely forced upon us by difficulties growing out of the rights of conversion in connection with the traffic. Under such circumstances, who more natural than that the contract to maintain a squadron with eighty guns on the coast of Africa, should be tendered in a way most adapted to accomplish its necessary object.' The last birth of the government upon the subject information, warrants the supposition, and a very natural to the London Morning Advertiser confirmed in the Lenox Morning Advertiser.

In reference to this Lenox Free American, writing from Stockbridge on the—

"The London Advertiser of June 28th has a very important on the subject, based upon information it has been received from 'an eminent statesman, and who has personal knowledge of the acts of which he speaks.' I presume Mr. Webster is the 'eminent statesman' referred to, and Green, as I do not know any other American who may be more entitled to the confidence of the British government in the matter. Any personal interest he may have in the success of the treaty, or the paramount consideration of our efforts and

Monday, September 11, 1843.

Governor Shannon and Peter Dent.

We have received from the Executive department at Columbus copies of the official documents in relation to a warrant, and a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky.

The requisition is in the usual form, sent to the 31st day of February, 1843, from Governor R. P. Letcher, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, James Harlan.

The warrant was made in a similar term, had for the arrest of emissaries, for the Macon County, on Monday, February 13, 1843, to one Sutton, that on the 26th January, 1843,[?] at the county of Macon, Peter Dent, "did feloniously steal, and blackmail," "feloniously did steal, take and carry away, contrary to the form of the statutes in that case made and provided, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky." "one negroe slave, named Fanny, of the value of $500, one mulatto slave, named Mary, eight years of age, of the value of $200, one mulatto girl slave, named Caroline, aged four months, of the value of $100,—all the property, goods, chattels, of one William Beckley," of Macon county.

In addition to these documents, there is a petition from Governor Shannon, to the Governor of Kentucky, urging him to *fugit the late on the premises.* As this was considered and the Governor was absent, the gentlemen who commanded the same documents to us, could, in no copy of it. The Governor's request to send his warrant for the arrest, and surrender of Dent; but as the officer has not yet found the of it can be had. The term of the writ, have expired, and the Governor has been threatened to and the fact is now known that the requisition of Mr. Letcher was promptly complied with by our Executive.

Who is Peter Dent? He is a free man of color, a blacksmith by trade, with southern from the Methodist Episcopal Church, we presume.

Who are the slaves which "with force and arms," he "feloniously did steal, take and carry away" "against the peace and dignity of Kentucky"? A husband, named by the abolitionists, Jeremy Pitt, a carpenter and joiner, by trade.

FANNY, the mother of the three children, is about 28 years old, white as many white women, with straight, brown hair."

The remaining slaves, three, were Fanny's children, viz: Mary, eight years old, a bright, active female child, and the other an infant at the house, four months old. Peter Dent was the servants of Fanny, the parents of these children.

A highly respectable correspondent in Brookville county, informs us that Dent's wife is the reputed daughter of Judge Burnet,—now in Arkansas. Her mother, dead for many years, was a mulatto. She married a man by the name of Dent, who claimed to own a farm, was a follower of Burr, seldom used the whip, and told them that they should be free, at his death. But accordingly at the decease of his master by will, herself among the number, depending the will in the hands of a distinguished lawyer of Kentucky. That, notwithstanding this, they continued to be held in slavery by the heirs of Dent, and that the mother of her emerging who, that she and her sister had been whipped for going to meeting on a Sabbath day.

Such is her statement, and it may be taken for what it is worth. But these facts are proven beyond all doubt, that Peter Dent is a free man, for crime of peaceably taking his wife, white as most white women, and his three children to escape from slavery to freedom—from a condition which deserves all relations but that of owner and property, to states, where the wife and husband and children might perform the reciprocal duties enjoined by nature and revelation. That for crime of "feloniously stealing" his wife and children—and that the Governor of the State of Ohio also regarding this act as a felony, did promptly issue his warrant for the arrest of said Dent, that he might be taken back to Kentucky, and punished as the statutes, (writing years in the penitentiary! This is the glorious result of the

Now we say, if ever there was a case demonstrating the part of the Executive, gone over, illegal, unconstitutional, and a direct contradiction of his own positions, there was one. Certainly, where a poor man was to be punished with twenty years imprisonment on the penitentiary for stealing his wife and children, position of the Executive, to say the least, was worthy of consideration by our Executive, whether he was indeed a citizen, a fugitive from justice within the meaning of the Federal Constitution. The question we will consider in another number.

The African slave-Trade.

Owing to the unfortunate silence of the newspaper press generally, the people are under the impression that our government do never given credit for its active efforts for the suppression of the slave trade. It so happens that we are living on the good deeds of a past generation. Our nation was the first to proclaim that the traffic should be pronounced piracy—but it is the last to effectuate warfare against it. It is notorious that, in consequence of the supineness and ingenuity of the government, the American flag is constantly prostituted to the purposes of the slave-trader.

No sentence of vessels engaged in the trade are made by our cruisers. And the government, under the country of Washington, steadily refused to co-operate with other christian powers in the suppression of the slave trade.

The change, at this time, in relation to the slave-trade, was principally suggested to by our Executive and Mr Calhoun, in his speech in the Senate in support of the treaty, regarded as a necessary end. Such a course was repugnant to his feelings, but it was absolutely forced upon us by difficulties growing out of the rights of conversion in connection with the traffic. Under such circumstances, who more natural than that the contract to maintain a squadron with eighty guns on the coast of Africa, should be tendered in a way most adapted to accomplish its necessary object.' The last birth of the government upon the subject information, warrants the supposition, and a very natural to the London Morning Advertiser confirmed in the Lenox Morning Advertiser.

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We continue to receive from all parts of the country, numerous and decisive evidences of the deep interest felt by the people in the approaching election. We have rather underrated the number of letters we are receiving, and from representative men, distributed over the whole geographical area of the country, to put our opinion to the test. We shall be ready to say, in the course of a few weeks, that we have not underrated the number of letters we are receiving, and from representative men, distributed over the whole geographical area of the country, to put our opinion to the test. We shall be ready to say, in the course of a few weeks, that we have not underrated the number of letters we are receiving, and from representative men, distributed over the whole geographical area of the country, to put our opinion to the test.

Results to American Citizens.

One of the first duties of a government is to protect its citizens in their persons and property on all occasions. It owes this to those who are entitled, by the knowledge of its power, and its constitutional resources to expect from the wisdom of every administration. It owes it to its own dignity, and character. It owes it to the world, to the cause of liberty, and to the cause of humanity. It owes it to the cause of liberty, and to the cause of humanity. It owes it to the cause of liberty, and to the cause of humanity.

Texas and Mexico.—The Texas Telegraph of August 16th, says that the Mexican army, under the command of Gen. Woll, has been defeated by the Texan army, under the command of Gen. Woll, has been defeated by the Texan army, under the command of Gen. Woll, has been defeated by the Texan

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

Tuesday, September 12, 1843.

The East and the West—a Home-Market.

We hear some of the Southern papers echoing the cry about a Home-market. They seem to think that the manufacturers of the New England states will be able to consume all the surplus produce of the Great West. We can easily understand the drift of this cry on their part. It is convenient to leave the field clear, for exclusive attention in our struggle negotiations, to the *staples of slave-labor*.

But, we must express that constructed policy which would close the markets of the West.

The population in New England in 1840 was 1,783,643; in 1830, 1,954,922. In those ten years the gain was 171,279. The following is the per cent. of increase during each decennial period, from 1620 to 1840:

1790	1800	1810	1820	1840
19½	16½	17½	14½	14½

The first enumeration is, that the increase for the next ten years will be more than 7½ per cent., for during each preceding decennial settlement of the new States and Territories, we have kept up a constant addition of emigrants from the older States.—Hereafter we will estimate the population of New England in 1850 at four millions, which would require a new per cent. somewhat higher.

According to the census of 1840, there 17,000 persons over one hundred years of age in the United States. The estimated for 1850, may be set down at least hundred in addition.

Where will the free States of the West be then?

From 1840 to 1850, as we have seen, the increase of population in them was at the rate of 5,907 per cent. From 1820 to 1830, it was 80 per cent.; from 1810 to 1820, 103½. Iowa and Wisconsin are our new upstart Indians and Indiana for the next twenty years will maintain the same rate of increase. At the end of 1850, we may estimate the rate of increase will be for each decennial period, 100 per cent. After that it may be set down at 100 and in the ten years closing with 1890, to 70 per cent. The population then will be in

1850	-	-	5,814,000
1860	-	-	11,628,000
1870	-	-	23,256,000
1880	-	-	46,512,000

In 1880, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, the population of those engaged in manufactures in 1840 will be about the same.

In 1880, in the district of country which shall then include these States, Iowa, Wisconsin and the western territory, the proportion will be probably about one to five. The great bulk of the population will be agricultural. And will you restrict these fifty millions of people to one hundred thousand artisans with the four millions of people, or rather the four hundred thousand manufacturers of New England?

It may be said that the South also will supply a market. So long as slavery may continue, it will be a limited and an unsafe one. When the system is abolished, the increased demand for breed-cattle, arising from the increasing population and multiplying manufactories, will be supplied to a large extent by the states north of it; which, under the labor of freemen, will yield an enormous amount of grain.

Under every aspect, it will be seen that any policy which does not aim at securing to the Western states the markets of the World, is consecutively short-sighted, and short-sighted, in the way to open those markets is, to maintain a willingness to meet other nations half way in removing restrictions from commerce, and to act on best south negotiations with foreign powers, in behalf of our products, to have accomplished as much for the rice, cotton, and tobacco of the South. Now is this all. Oregon must be taken possession of, and settled, and an outlet be then forever secured, to the teeming World bordering the Pacific.

But, can you expect the petty mercenary of slave-holders, with their Anti-American notions, and their sectional feelings, to concur in such a policy? Never! The course of Messrs. Calhoun & McDuffie have been consistent in this last subject, and the views of the administration concerning the other, preclude all hope, from slave-holding rule.

Intolerance.

The Christian Advocate of New York, the leading organ of the Methodists, has about 30,000 subscribers. Dr. Bond, formerly of Baltimore, a very able writer, conducts its editorial department. He is well known as an opponent of the Anti-Slavery cause, at the same time, claiming to hold to the doctrine of his church on the subject of freedom. Lately, he opposed the nomination of Messrs. Bascom, Summerfield and Maffitt, a prominent minister of the same church, on the question, whether slaveholding should be made a disciplinary offence The Doctor took the negative of the question, and argued his side with ability. His ground is, that although slavery is a moral evil, the abolitionists of slaveholding depredate enormity upon the circumstances of the country—and that from this reason, he is opposed to the introduction of any general rule against slaveholders in the church.

An article have been produced by those who have had experience in such matters, his mainly course, in meeting this question, and fairly discussing it has created much excitement in certain sections of the South, and some of his brethren have already issued their mandate to withdraw his document.

A quarterly Conference in Alabama has resolved,

1. "That, believing the power and necessity of a Slave Christian Church, we do not believe it lawful to employ the money bequeathed by Dr. Bond, the senior editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, in publishing a periodical in which the abolitionists on the subject of slavery in these States, in regard to church-membership, and his influence as slavery is a moral evil, and that we feel highly censure him for thus acting, and requirement his speedy removal from office, believing he has forfeited the confidence of the Church and to be highly unchristian with Abolitionism.

2. That we highly deprecate the discussion of the subject of slavery in our papers, and that we will withhold our support from any paper that opens its columns to a discussion of this character."

A Tennessee conference has also adopted similar resolutions on account. Recollect, that until within a year or two Dr. Bond was a citizen of a slaveholding—and that, in the discussion so interesting excitement by these men, he took the side of the slaveholder. And yet, he is unobstructed, will be restored to the office called for—*simply because he defended the sharesman of Slavery on the church organ.*

We are accustomed to regard with abhorrence, the system of Queen Elizabeth, during the strife between Protestant and Prelacy, to deprive the advocates of civil and religious freedom of the Liberty of Speech and the Press. The act of Parliament, of 1589, prohibiting the publication of libels or pamphlets assailing the opinions of the Prelates, and of hearing those of the Puritans," excites our deepest indignation. But, these slaveholders go still further. They would deny not even the right of free discussion but of all discussion—they would not only prohibit assaults on Despotism, but even attempts to vindicate it, lest something might unluckily be conceded to its disadvantage. Such is their demand.

Dr Bond defends himself against this attack in a long article. He shows very ably, refutes these intermeddling people with sternness, and boldly vindicated the freedom of the press. However, he concludes his reply to them with some spirit.

"The resolutions declare the belief of one of the Conferences that they express the sentiment of the whole South. Hem, we presume they do not have no remarks. On the contrary we assure them, that whenever the church shall require us to advocate or defend the opinions considered in their resolutions, we shall hasten to lay ourselves from the necessity of compliance. And now, should the church of which we are an unworthy member ever cease to use it against slavery as a moral evil, we we have defined that term, we shall seek a more pure communion."

The Press.

We find in the Western Christian Advocate certain interesting statistics concerning the circulation of papers in the Methodist Episcopal church. We subjoin the following:

Christian Advocate and Journal, N. Y., about 23,000
Zion's Herald, Boston, about 2000
Northern Advocate, about 2000
Southern Christian Advocate, 6000
Richmond Advocate, about 2000
Christian Repository, 1000

East of the mountains—	33,000
Western Christian Advocate, about	9000
Pittsburg Christian Advocate, about	5500
South-Western Christian Advocate,	3,500
West of the mountains—	18,000

The average circulation of these papers is, In the United States, 1 to 63
East of the mountains, 1 to 84
West of the mountains, 1 to 32
members.

This is certainly a very fair proportion of periodicals, especially when it is considered how many common and children belong to this body and how large the reading of the papers through the heads of families.

What a machinery is this newspaper press! But how many of these fifty thousand subscribers to Methodist papers, read the papers of other sects? Scarcely any. And did some more be said of the readers of other Sectarian papers—Could any thing be better contrived for promoting bigotry and confirming strong christians, and a spirit of bigotry? We find no faith of course with the establishment of denominational papers, but deprecate the practice of one-sided reading of church universal among all sects and all parties.

Police-men.

Mr. Wood speaks very highly of the Policemen of London. They are *official peace-makers*—they rely upon promptitude in checking the first rising of a tumult, and the power of insulting the Magistrate, when order is restored, are the officers, who by sudden pounce may have been placed in a false position, dragged off unnecessarily to the watch-house or jail. The effect of this is a remarkable degree of quiet and order in a city of a million of people. Two other reasons are assigned for the comparative exemption of London from crime and disorder. They transported their criminals; and secondly, their Work-Houses to America, large numbers, who had been committed when just entering on a career of depredations!

Anti-Slavery Convention at Oakland.

At Oakland, Clinton county, last week, a very enthusiastic Anti-Slavery Convention (our political) was held. Able speakers from the East and some from this state, were in attendance. A large, open building, capable of holding some two or three thousand persons, was erected in a grove at Oakland, and this was more than filled, we are told, during the sittings of the Convention, which continued from Monday morning till Thursday night. The Convention was called by the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society, and although not connected in any way with politics, its members generally sustain the doctrines and measures of the Liberty cause.

The Liberty Convention at Buffalo.

The Convention has scattered general notice from the press. The account of the Buffalo papers, copied into the Gazette and Chronicle of this place, is a misrepresentation, and was so considered by the people of Buffalo generally. We trust our readers will be reasonable enough to suspend their judgment, till they have seen the official report of the proceedings. They should be judged of through the representations of its enemies. The number of delegates is somewhere from one a thousand. The vote on the nominations was taken according to the number of electors for each state. This will account for the apparently small number of votes cast. We think our neighbors would have acted fairly, had they waited to hear the other side of the question. The press should not lend itself as a vehicle for one-sided reports.

Machinery Exportation Bill.

The bill lately passed by the British Parliament, repealing the prohibition against exporting machinery, seems to have received the support of all parties. It passed by a vote of 90 to 18. The Free-Trade men supported it warmly. The reasons for the bill are to be found in the following statements of Mr. Gladstone in the debate:

"The prohibition was practically ineffectual, in as was utterly impossible to prevent machinery from being smuggled out of the country In only effort to do so, the government had been subject to the foreigner about thirty per cents., which, when spread over all the articles manufactured, did not give an advantage of more than one-half per cent. to the British over the foreign manufacturer.... This was so slight as not to be worth consideration; while, on the other hand, the effect of the total prohibition of the machinery might have been prevented in this country. He therefore proposed, by this bill, to repeal the present prohibitions, and would not comprehensive the advantages which would result from having an every export duty on the machinery sent abroad.

Violence in the South.

We have noticed in the papers lately many accounts of outrages perpetrated by slaves. In some instances, the provocations have been specified, in others, we are left to guess at the causes. Scarcely any respectable prints now think of charging these deeds of violence on the influence of the Anti-Slavery movement. The Philadelphia Mercury, however, will have it that Anti-Slavery men are responsible for them all. As if it were not in the very nature of crushed humanity to rise and revenge its wrongs. We can assure the people of the South, that the Anti-Slavery citizens of the North so sincerely deprecate resistance on the part of the slave, as they severely denounce the wrongs that provoke the dark spirit of revenge. And we can assure them of one thing further—the very Anti-Slavery movement of which they are endeavoring to annihilate, is the bulwark of their safety. Could they succeed in their infatuated efforts, could they shut every mouth in the evils of slavery, arrest the measures looking to the overthrow of the system, the consequences to themselves would be dreadful. It is the hope of relief from the pacific measures of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, which preserves the peace of the South. We know whereof we affirm.

Oakland Convention.

This was a grand Convention—2 or 3000 present—able speaking—great enthusiasm —the utmost harmony—much good done.

Buffalo Convention.

The Liberty Convention at Buffalo was a splendid affair. No official report as yet—will be ready, we trust, for our next.

New Subscribers! New Subscribers!

This is the last number of the 7th volume. Now for new subscribers. The weekly contains a great amount of matter—much too to renders it a good family paper. Its commercial intelligence is ample—its general news abundant. Come, friends A few individuals in Cincinnati, in the course of a week, each obtained for the Daily 30 or 40 subscribers. Suppose the country friends set about it, they can do just as much for the Weekly.

Liberty Address.

The address to the Voters of the 2nd Congressional District was prepared with great care by a gentleman of ability. It is a most valuable document, especially for electioneering times It has taken many of the statistics in the address to the non-slaveholders of the South, added them to others, and worked them all up into an argument bearing directly upon our political duties in relation to slavery. We have now on hand nearly 2000 copies of the address—and it may be had at $1.00 a hundred. Send in your orders forthwith—and for the sake of brevity, write for "Emery's address."

Correspondents.

Our phrenology last week led some to think that we did not attend to publish any more communications, after we had disposed of those on hand. We meant no such thing. We shall publish communications as usual, but not so rapidly as we could wish.

The "Free Missionary."

This is a monthly paper published in Boston by the American and Foreign Baptist Missionary Society. It is designed to communicate the proceedings of the Society and its Executive Board, and Missionary intelligence generally. This Society does not receive into its treasury the avails of slave labor, and The Free Missionary will be supported exclusively in support of missions only by righteous and truly benevolent means. This publication will be furnished to subscribers at 25 cents per annum. Any one obtaining five subscribers, may pay for the same by transmitting one dollar, postage paid, to the "Free Missionary," Boston, or to W. H. Brisbane, Chevrist, Ohio. It is hoped that every Baptist who feels an interest in the missionary cause, and especially antislavery Baptists, will subscribe for this very cheap and very interesting periodical—Please send your orders in as soon as possible, with the money All payments must invariably be made in advance.

P. S. Will the editor of the Cross and Journal be kind enough to copy the above for the information of Western Baptists!

Power of Custom.

Custom erases the strongest impressions of nature. The practice of exposing children seems prevailed to the most horrid and public nations of the world, in despite of the powerful instinct so unchangly attached to in the question of natural Wm. "Can a mother forget her sucking child?" Plain sentiment has custom strong force. In the Convention of the Republic, he provides that if parents had children after a certain age, they should expose them, and that a rigid adherence to this horrible custom, so perverse ignorant of justice, gentleness and equity, from the benevolent mind of Thomas who, made to honor the famous sentiment which drew thunders of applause from a Roman audience. Homan man, of what business or profession, and respectable in the same place, in commanding, his wife to expose her new-born daughter, and so being afterward, into a passion with her for having committed the task to another, by which means the child escaped death! He completely may custom obliterate the strongest instincts of nature, and reconcile even intelligent minds to the greatest violations of humanity.

Query. Suppose that certain persons in the Republic of Plato had rendered that the provision for the exposure of their children was contrary to Moral Right, and therefore void and not to be obeyed by them, would our neighbors of the Chronicle be "prepared to gravely debate and consider the question whether the provision was legal or not?" An answer is respectfully solicited

William Leggett.

This distinguished writer, it is well known, was a Democrat of the hard-money and free trade stamp. He believed that the use of credit as money was as dangerous to the liberties of society as the use of standing armies; and he could hardly be induced to consider any other question. For this he was ostracised in 1836 by the Democratic Republican General Committee, but the denunciation did not terrify him or shake his steadfast adherence to his favorite principles of right. He retained, "The love of public esteem now sets against me, but it is a transient storm, and the right principle will be triumphant. Friend in time they must will be the most devoted. Friend in time they must will be the most who can most triumph on the first sufferer wrong, except onward by the deluge which he himself a Democratic Presidency has brought down on or with a view to get rid of his late associates in favor of Liberty. Manifest to be honest to Democratic party, or with a sincere desire to do the honest, we do not anticipate a long reign. He accepted the nomination but soon after died.—The resolutions condemning him has since been expunged from the records of the Committee. And the very memory of the existence of the Committee is only preserved from oblivion by the immortality of infamy to which its denunciation of Leggett has consigned it.

The Rise—At Pittsburg on Tuesday last there were 25 inches in the channel and rising At Wheeling on Thursday 25½ inches, and rising

Liberty Meetings for Hamilton County.

Green House,	Lower meeting,	Sept. 9
Carthage,	Saturday afternoon & evening,	9
Cumminsville,	Saturday afternoon,	9
Colerain,	Wednesday evening,	13
New Haven,	Thursday afternoon & evening,	14
Mount Pleasant,	Friday - -	15
Montgomery,	Saturday - -	16
Deer Creek,	Sunday - -	17
Reading,	Monday - -	18
Lebanon,	Tuesday - -	19
Green House,	Wednesday - -	20
Carthage,	Thursday - -	21
Cumminsville,	Friday afternoon & evening,	22
Colerain,	Saturday - -	23
New Haven,	Sunday - -	24
Mount Pleasant,	Monday - -	25
Montgomery,	Tuesday - -	26
Deer Creek,	Wednesday - -	27
Reading,	Thursday - -	28
Lebanon,	Friday - -	29
Green House,	Saturday - -	30
Carthage,	Sunday - -	Oct. 1
Cumminsville,	Monday afternoon & evening,	2
Colerain,	Tuesday - -	3
New Haven,	Wednesday - -	4
Mount Pleasant,	Thursday - -	5
Montgomery,	Friday - -	6
Deer Creek,	Saturday - -	7
Reading,	Sunday - -	8
Lebanon,	Monday - -	9

The afternoon meetings will commence at one o'clock, P. M., and will be continued during the evening. At each meeting, several of the following speakers will be present:—S. P. Chase, J. C. Vaney, W. Sims, Mr. Tracy, J. Jewett, E. Hinsdale, Mr. Hinsdale, Mr. Hoyt, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Mitchell, C. Beecher, H. Emery, Amos Morris, J. Dutton, Samuel Lewis, Thos. H. Wiswall, A. Huffman, H. B. Stanton, John B. Milton, Wm. H. Seward, and Thomas Morris.

By order of the County Committee.

State Anti-Slavery Convention.

The Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society held its first session at Liberty Hall, Cincinnati, on Wednesday last 6th instant.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Beecher, who announced the death of the late President, Wm. Lloyd Garrison; and A. Donald, Vice President, took the chair. C. Tyler and H. Ingram were appointed Secretaries of the meeting.

The following Committee were appointed, consisting of George Bradburn, James Monroe, James A. Bell, Thomas Morris, Mary Donaldson, Lyman McNeely, Jacob Ferris, Amos Dresser, and Esther W. Sunbury, A. Committee on nominations was appointed by the chair, consisting of A. Brooks, Jane McNeely, Thos. Hibben, B. Matchener and Mary Pyle.

After a brief but striking address by the President, a few minutes of silence prevailed, on one coming forward to occupy the time in audible prayer.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison made a few animated remarks during the absence of the committee, on the objects of the meeting.

The report of the business committee was read and adopted.

The committee on nominations reported the following list of officers for the year ensuing, which was accepted by the society

LYMAN M'NEELY, President.

J. A. Donald,
J. Wilson,
Lyman P. Morris,
A. Wattles,
L. King,
W. H. Brisbane,
Wm. Dresser,
C. W. Allen.

} Vice Presidents.

Jesse Holmes, Corresponding Secretary
Levi Coffin, Recording Secretary. George Garretson, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Abraham Brooke, Jacob Heaton,
Thomas Morris, Benjamin Beesmont,
Elizabeth Wildman, Lewis Morgan,
Nathan Galbreath, Marcus R. Robinson,
And Ruth Galbreath.

George Bradburn, Chairman of the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the doctrines and measures of the American A. S. Society are of such a character, that they need only to be fully understood to be cordially accepted by every person who has a head to think and a heart to feel.

The Resolution was advocated by George Bradburn till 12 o'clock, when, after the adoption of the resolution, the Convention adjourned for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met according to adjournment. S. H. Gay appointed Assistant Secretary.

The following resolution was offered from the Business Committee, advocated by James Monroe, and adopted unanimously

Resolved, That nothing is wanting for the overthrow of Slavery at the South, but a right estimate of it, and of their connection with it by the people of the North.

The next resolution was introduced by Jacob Ferris, and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will ever firmly oppose [illegible] power, and that we will never cease to watch that power with sharper eye, and repel those encroachments with a sterner voice, than we have heretofore done.

The fourth resolution was read, and on motion laid on the table

It Resolved, That the people of the seven-south free States would cease to give slavery any support, it would be abolished speedily.

After a few remarks from Thos. Morris, in which he gave notice of his intention to address the Convention on the morrow, taking the ground that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the States, by the Constitution of the U. S., and that slavery exists nowhere by legal right.

A gentleman arose to ask Mr. Bradburn whether Alexander Dumas was, as he had been represented, a mulatto. Mr. Bradburn replied that Dumas, though quite dark, was not a full-blooded negro. He did not think it a matter of much moment, though he had an opinion of deceiving [illegible] Dumas, a Frenchman from this country, to whom a Parisian would do especial honor by asking Dumas to dine with him, left the table in high dudgeon, at the presence of a negro. Mr. Bradburn concluded, for a few moments, to speak upon prejudice against color, and the capability of the African race for intellectual and moral [illegible] He was followed by Mr. Hoyt, of Hamilton county, in some remarks on the manner of handling the subject, as well as highly amused by the antics of art and the humorous illustrations with which he embellished it.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, SEPT 5TH.

Met according to adjournment, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The President read a portion of scripture, and prayer was offered by Joseph A. Dugdale.

The fourth Resolution was taken from the table and discussed by Messrs. Morris and Bradburn.

A motion to adjourn was made and seconded, when S. C. Pugh, of Wilmington, moved that the Convention go into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of hearing several gentlemen present, and Mr. Bradburn resumed the floor. The motion to adjourn was put and negatived, and Mr. Hale again arose, and addressed the meeting at considerable length.

At 2 o'clock, the meeting adjourned for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met according to adjournment.

The Resolution before the meeting in the morning, and which was laid upon the table when the Convention adjourned, was suffered to remain there while Mr. Bradburn replied to Mr. Hale. Wm. A. White made some remarks on the policy of the Government since the adoption of the Constitution.

The Resolution was taken from the table and passed, after which Jacob Ferris addressed the Convention on the progress of the cause, making an appeal to the people for pecuniary support of the society before he sits his seat.

W. C. Vaney followed on the same subject, and during his speech pledges were given. It was moved that the Rev. Mr. Snethen, James Monroe of Connecticut, and Jacob Ferris of New York, will be in attendance.

At New Richmond, Clermont county, on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th of October, at 1, P. M.

At Ripley, Brown county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 17th and 18th October, at 9 A. M.

At Portsmouth, Scioto county, on Friday and Saturday, 20th and 21st Oct.

At Marietta, Washington county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 24th and 25th October.

Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, Monday and Tuesday, 30th and 31st October.

These after Cincinnati will be attended by Gen. Ely, Rev. Mr. Rogers, Rev. Mr. Wright, Wilson White, all except that at New Richmond to commence at 9 A M.

Second Series.

At Franklin, Warren county, on Friday the 13th of October at 1 P. M. and Saturday the noon. Then and there which follow in this series to be attended by Fred. Douglass, C. L. Raymond, S. H. Gay and James Monroe.

At Jamestown on Sunday the 15th at 2 P. M. upon the subject of slavery and up on the other days of the week at Bloomingburgh, Fayette county, Tuesday 17th October.

Greenfield, Highland county, Thursday and Friday, 19th and 20th October.

Zanesville, Muskingum county, at 1 P. M. Monday 23d, and Tuesday 24th October.

Millwood, Guernsey county, on Thursday and Friday, 26th and 27th.

Lloydsville, Belmont county, Monday and Tuesday, 30th and 31st.

A. BROOKE.

OAKLAND, Sept 9th 1843.

Great efforts were making in England to relieve the distresses of those who had suffered in consequence of the Factory riots. At one of the meetings in behalf of the sufferers the following toast, written by a lady, was sung

The Storm.

Sweep over the mighty ocean,
Sweep over the land from Indian shore,
Hasten on with fearful motion,
Thunder, your part to meet us more
Sing on spirit! Sweep on storm!
Lash the billows and the forest,
But British homes and British lives
Destroy every hour with smiles.

Come now the crowd riding,
Burn and crashed on each street;
Anxious hearts are throbbing, trembling
Until they feel His power to save.
No matter if we can gain of science,
All knows not what the morrow is,"
And time and fire hasten each now
For "England" is the watchword now.

The infant slumbers on its mother's breast,
Rocked by the rising blast,
She kindly gazes on its tranquil rest,
Unconscious of the past.
Hark! what means the mother's moan?
The furious breeze!—the howling storm!
And now and fire hasten each now
The flame! the gust of the sea!

The inward prayer—
And deep despair,—
The parent wild—
The clinging child!
The dreadful doom—
And home—sweet home,
A wreck!
Gone God! oh save!

But oh! how still, not e'en the echoing blast
Bears on its breeze the record of the past!
Its sons! we ask—we claim from them,
The never-failing sympathy.

FLOATING HOTELS.—The Pittsburg Chronicle says, that steamboat transportation is now but another name for tavern keeping on navigable waters. It costs no more to fit up a hotel for the accommodation of travelers, than it does to furnish a public house. The charges for passage are becoming merely nominal, and the profits come out of the rates for board and lodging.

WORCESTER, who for a long time commanded the Chilian Navy, and done now, for aught we know, to the contrary, is at Annapolis, and hailed from New Haven. Commodore Morris, who commanded the Texian Navy, or recently did, is an American, from the District of Columbia.

A GREAT SHIP.—There is now building, on Eddy's Point, in Providence, by Messrs. S. & A. B. Arnold, one of the largest and finest ships ever built in New England. She measures nearly 1000 tons, and is capable of carrying about 2500 bales of New Orleans Cotton.

PORTRAITS.—Some years ago, a cluster of portraits, purporting to be the likenesses of our native poets, was published in a popular pocket-book of this city They were little or no resemblance to the originals. Percival squatted to the four-quarters of creation, and Halleck looked like the little man on the lunch of Jack-sword's Magazine. Shortly after this print appeared, the author of "Fanny," who was a great lion at the time, attended an evening party, where he accidentally met one of the literary fair women in the room made the following remark to her companion: "Good gracious, Emily, is that Mr. Halleck? Well, I am delighted to find that he is not quite so ugly as his portrayer!" Halleck told this story the other day to Longfellow, who has recently been caricatured in the same way in one of the magazines, and added—"It is worth a bad portrait, and such a compliment from a pretty woman." Longfellow, it is said, "refused to be comforted."—*New York Mirror*

Great Anti-Slavery Conventions.

Continuation of the Series of one hundred.

I take pleasure, at the request of our Eastern friends, in announcing to the abolitionists and citizens of Ohio, that the following Conventions are yet to be held in the State:

At Cincinnati, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 11th and 12th October, at 9 A. M. George Bradbury of Massachusetts, Wm. White and S. H. Gay of the same State, James Monroe of Connecticut, and Jacob Ferris of New York, will be in attendance.

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Come now the crowd riding,
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Anxious hearts are throbbing, trembling
Until they feel His power to save.
No matter if we can gain of science,
All knows not what the morrow is,"
And time and fire hasten each now
For "England" is the watchword now.

The infant slumbers on its mother's breast,
Rocked by the rising blast,
She kindly gazes on its tranquil rest,
Unconscious of the past.
Hark! what means the mother's moan?
The furious breeze!—the howling storm!
And now and fire hasten each now
The flame! the gust of the sea!

The inward prayer—
And deep despair,—
The parent wild—
The clinging child!
The dreadful doom—
And home—sweet home,
A wreck!
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NOTICE.

STATE OF OHIO, } Hamilton County Common Pleas.
IN CHANCERY }

Lucius P. Ransom, complainant,
vs.
William Peters, Sarah Peters, Rees P[illegible] and Sarah Pinchard his wife, defendants.

BE it remembered, that on the 2[illegible] May, 1843, the above named complainant [illegible] in that court, against the above named defendants, the object and prayer of which bill was to obtain a decree for the sale of the West Peters [illegible] on account of the estate of [illegible] and primary deceased, the said Andrew Peters [illegible] this and Andrew Peters [illegible] and Sarah Pinchard [illegible] estate or so [illegible] as to pay the complainant's claim, and costs of suit, and for general relief, as by the bill of complaint on file in the office of the Clerk of said court more fully appears. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Rees P. Peters and Sarah Pinchard his wife, are not residents of this State, but reside in the State of Indiana: It is therefore ordered that the said defendants do appear on the first day of the next term of this court, which will be held on the first Monday in December next, and answer the complainant's bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

WILLIAM KIRBY, Clerk.
Sept. 12, 1843. w6w

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST.

Corrected on Saturday Evening.

Ohio.

Canal Bank	par
Lafayette	par
Commercial	par
Commercial	par
Mechanics and Traders'	
Miamisburg	
Western	
Lebanon	
Springfield	
Xenia	
Zanesville	
Steubenville, old bank	1 pm
Marietta	
Cincinnati	
Mt. Pleasant	
Clinton Bank of Columbiana	
New Lisbon	
Dayton	
Western Reserve	
Franklin Bank of Cincinnati	1 dis
Commercial Bank	1 dis
Cincinnati	1 dis
Lancaster	1 dis
Hamilton	1 dis
Cleveland	1 dis
Mutual Exporting Co.	1 dis
Lebanon	1 dis
Wayne	1 dis
Union	
Lebanon	
Massillon	
Miamisburg	
New Carlisle	

Indiana.

State Bank and Branches	1 dis
All solvent Banks	1 dis

Kentucky

All solvent Banks	1 dis

Virginia.

Eastern solvent Banks	1 dis
Wheeling	1 dis

Illinois.

State Bank	par
Shawneetown	62 dis

Missouri.

State Bank and Branches	par

Tennessee.

Memphis	3 dis
All solvent Banks	3 dis

Alabama.

Mobile	20 dis
Other Banks	20 dis

Wisconsin.

Marine & Fire Ins. Co.	3 dis

Georgia.

Augusta	2 dis
Savannah	2 dis
Other Banks	2 dis

South Carolina.

All solvent Banks	par

South Carolina.

All solvent Banks	par

Louisiana.

Eastern	
New Orleans	
New York	

FOREIGN ARRIVAL.

Five days Later.

London [illegible] the 9th and [illegible] to this city, was received at Boston on Thursday last, by the British steamship Margaret. We present below an abstract of the news contained in it.

IRELAND.—The Repeal Association still exists, but with decreasing vitality. At the usual weekly meeting of the Dublin Repeal Association on the 7th August [illegible]

Mr. O'Connell read a letter from Mr. Mc-Mr. McCarthy, of Manchester, in which he refused Lord J. Russell's invitation to a seat in the Queen's Council, and stated that he had been induced to [illegible] Mr. O'Connell said there was [illegible] to be obliged to him for [illegible] and [illegible] er. He would refuse [illegible] than one such [illegible] as the present Lord [illegible] Russell.

Mr. Duffy, [illegible] Mr. Moore, Secretary, of Newcastle, and other leading [illegible] in the east of England, have [illegible] the rent of [illegible] to one-[illegible] per cent.

The [illegible] in the price of the Liverpool Corn Market, at the 8th August:

At this day's market a very moderate extent of [illegible] has been [illegible] for the supply of [illegible] which, however, the finest qualities [illegible] a fair [illegible] 2d better. Wheat was 2s per sack, and 1s per bbl. dearer.

The duty on foreign Wheat was [illegible] 5s, and [illegible] per quarter, [illegible] 7s 6d; [illegible] 5s per barrel. Several [illegible] of [illegible] Wheat have been [illegible] from [illegible] Odessa on the 11th [illegible] for [illegible] 2s 6d per bushel.

Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Flour, [illegible] 1,000 bbls.

Imported into [illegible] from [illegible] 1st to the 7th [illegible] Wheat, 1,000 quarters; Barley, [illegible] 1,000 quarters; Oats, [illegible] 1,000 quarters; Flour, [illegible] 1,000 sacks.

Intelligence has been received in the [illegible] of the total loss of the British [illegible] Ark-ert, on the shores of Prince Edward's Island, on her passage from [illegible] to Quebec. The [illegible] passengers and crew [illegible] 200 souls, were [illegible] boats, and a crew of [illegible] men, and [illegible] a raft off Greenly Harbor, where [illegible] the whole [illegible] reached [illegible] Cape Dolly was left on the shore of Prince Edward Island, by which means [illegible] number of her [illegible] to the [illegible] Government [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] were [illegible] to amount to £30,000.

SPAIN.—The revolution in favor of the Queen of Spain is complete. The Moderados [illegible] of the last scheme. The Madrid [illegible] of the 30th ult. on Saturday night, contains the following [illegible] Espartero Ministry:

ENGLAND TO BE ESPARTERO AND ENGLAND.

PRESIDENT AND &c.—The Report [illegible] had of Cadiz on the 26th ult., as to [illegible] in the morning on board a [illegible] steamer, [illegible] General Concha had pursued the [illegible] 600 troops up to Port St. Mary, where he took a boat.

The Spaniards [illegible] the Carthusian [illegible] small [illegible] to Isabel Cadiz. The Moderados [illegible] the Ville de Marseille and the d' Assas French ships of war, were at Cadiz.

INDIA.—The Bombay mail of the 10th June has arrived. The intelligence which it brings is of [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] the state of the [illegible] projected provinces of Scinde. That most fertile [illegible] of [illegible] promises to become a perfectly colonized and [illegible] garden. [illegible] mostly [illegible] by the [illegible] adopted by Sir Charles Napier, the governor. He has [illegible] terms with most of the chiefs, and even Meer Sheer Mahomed is said to have offered his submission, provided he could have his private property secured to him. There is no doubt that within a short time the [illegible] portions of the country will be effectually [illegible]. Sickness prevailed very much in the course of the [illegible]. Several officers died. Sir Charles Napier had a touch of fever, but recovered. The commemoration by sea with Scinde had been [illegible] by the monsoon; but it was [illegible] to [illegible] Bhooj and Bahawulpoor would, it was expected, be speedily opened.

CHINA.—The news from Canton had been very scanty. Despatches had been [illegible] at Sir Henry Pottinger's residence, but they were regarded with suspicion. He was [illegible] according to the latest news of the beginning of May, to be waiting for the arrival of the new Imperial Commissioner. He was also in correspondence with the Governor of Canton about the [illegible] of [illegible] The death of Capt. Farmer of H B M. Sloop Driver, was mentioned.

A MOSQUITA.—We learn from an English paper, that a gentleman [illegible] along the road near Cockbiscal, had his attention attracted by the screams of a child in the care of a tramping woman, who had two other children totally blind with her. The cries of the child were so distressing, that he assisted on hearing the cause, but not getting a satisfactory answer, he [illegible] removed a bandage from its eyes, when, [illegible] and to create, he found them encased with two small [illegible] shells, in which were two live black beetles, for the purpose of destroying the sight. The women was instantly seized and given into custody, and, at the [illegible] meeting at Ennis, committed for trial.

From the Star of Assumption, (Jan.) June 19.

INDIGO.—This plant grows to perfection in Louisiana, and particularly in the state and the adjoining parishes. A few days since, in our perambulations, our Assessor was drawn towards a fine field of the Indigo Plant, which belongs to Augustin Vela, Esq. It is the height of four or five feet, and presents a good healthy appearance. This is, we believe, a more profitable crop to the planter, than either cotton, sugar or corn. There is a great demand for it in the State, particularly in and about this latitude, where the plant is cultivated, and appears to grow very well. We are pleased to find that this valuable production is [illegible] and [illegible] begins to engage the attention of some of our planters.

MARBLE QUARRY.—The Troy (Ohio) Times says, 'a splendid Marble Quarry has been recently discovered a mile and a half west of Troy, on a farm belonging to T. J. S. Cowan, Esq. Specimens of this stone, we saw yesterday from Dayton to Troy, [illegible] Ludlow creek. The [illegible] Falls [illegible] which [illegible] a rock of Grecian Marble, some of which the water gradually [illegible] upon the [illegible] Cape Dolly was left on the shore of Prince Edward Island, by which means [illegible] number of her [illegible] to the [illegible] Government [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] were [illegible] to amount to £30,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDER AND PROGRESS OF PUSEYISM.—The following extracts, from a short summary of the history of Puseyism, given by the Bishop of Chester, will doubtless excite interest at the present time:

"In the year 1833 the late Rev. Dr. Rose, of King's College, the Rev Mr. Percival, Dr. Pusey, and two or three other clergymen, met at the house of the first named reverend gentleman, when, taking over the progress of dissent, and the unpopularity and even practical neglect into which high church principles had fallen of late years, they came to a resolution to form themselves into a society, though without any formal organization, to use their utmost efforts to revive and bring into practical recognition the rules of discipline to which we have referred. The celebrated "Tracts for the Times" had their origin in this meeting in question. These tracts appeared at irregular intervals, and were published at prices varying, according to the quantity of matter, from 1s to 4s apiece. The tracts soon attracted general notice, from the startling doctrines they advanced, and to the tendency of all of them even to exalt the authority of the church, and increase the importance of the clergy, by investing them with a special sacredness of character, the new class of converts made rapid progress among them. Every assistance was given to the new leader on its issue, and approached nearer and nearer the doctrines of the church of Rome. The principal converts were Dr Pusey, Mr. Newman, Mr. Ward, Mr. Oakeley, Mr. Wilberforce, the Rev. Mr. Newman, and one or two others. The means proceeded until a very considerable number of the clergy, and especially of young men, had come over to the new doctrines, and [illegible] to [illegible] Rome.

The movement has made extraordinary progress in the country within the last three years. It is estimated that out of 11,000 clergy in England and Wales, 9000, or three fourths of the whole are deeply tainted with the principles of the Tracts. The last of the series, No. 90, created a great sensation, and was especially [illegible] by the [illegible] Dr. Pusey, and the Rev. Mr. Newman, and one or two others. The series proceeded until it reached No. 90, which so openly and scripturally [illegible] the doctrines of the church of Rome, that it was considered [illegible] to make [illegible] in the [illegible] openly over to the church of Rome.

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CLERICAL GRASS.—The mode of training fine grass suggests, &c. gives them great advantage over the [illegible] of [illegible] indigo is laid dipping into it a moistened string rag with which grass must be smeared, and a pod off with a perfectly dry cloth. Any substance for this, fine salted ashes, applied in a rag dipped in water, also answer very well, but Spanish white is apt to roughen and injure the grass

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"If common salt in pot into water, when washing clothes is a preparatory to cooking them, the smuts, slugs, worms, &c. will come out and sink to the bottom, so that they need not be boiled with the vegetables. If a little soda is put to the wash them out, cabbages to be taken to pieces, and people generally like to have the vegetables served up whole.

CURE FOR CHEWING TOBACCO.—Read the following paragraph

Economy.—Tobacco which has been chewed once may be rendered fit for chewing a second time, by simply putting it in strong water, and drying it in the sun. A gentleman in this city sells hundreds of pounds per week, which has been renewed in this manner. He is principally recommended it to his [illegible] chewed it all himself, and knows it to be genuine.—[Boston Paper

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TO REMOVE STAINS.—Ladies, at this season, it will be well for you to know that the fumes of brimstone will remove fruit stains and iron mould from linen and cotton.—Measure the part of the article to be [illegible] and [illegible] then hold it over the mouths of burning brimstone and the stains will disappear.

INSTANTANEOUS ARTICLE.—The N. H. Telegraph, in speaking of [illegible]

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BATHE your neck each of your ears, chest, arms, and back, with cold water every morning, and you will generally keep clear of colds, rheumatisms, and that exquisite agony, the tooth-ache.

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"The fairest flower that ever chomb up a cottage window, is not so fair a sight to my eyes, as the Bible gleaming through the lower panes."—*Cobbridge*

NEW WILLERISM.—"Music and drawing taught here," as the man said when he was pulling an ungreased cart thro' the streets.

Hon. Willis Hall, we are happy to learn from the Evening Journal, is fast recovering from the severe attack of paralysis.

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YELLOW FEVER AND GUNPOWDER.—Yellow Fever gunpowder, bone knives, steam swords, broad-swords, dirks, daggers and steamboat boilers, are cleaning & drying business in New Orleans—in the 'pest' grave yards, says the Baltimore Republican.

JOHN MAC MILLAN, CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER, south-east corner of New and North streets, Savannah, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business and hopes, by strict attention to it, to secure a share of the public patronage.

He keeps constantly on hand coffins of every description, shrouds, caps, and plates neatly engraved.

Also, Hearses and Carriages of the very best quality, and will procure graves in the Bonaventure, Laurel Grove, or any of the grave yards in the city or vicinity. Charges, in all cases, moderate

3-3m

CARD.—The undersigned, being about to engage in another business, [illegible] his friends and the public, his [illegible] patronage, [illegible] the continuance of their favors to Mr. Jones, who will occupy his late office, and [illegible] all of the Country Seals, Farms and City [illegible] on his [illegible]

THOMAS EMERY.
Real Estate and Money Agent, 11. E. 4th st.

The Knife Grinder.

All here remember, no doubt, the [illegible] knife grinder with his large black mastiff that drew his grinding apparatus about, in whose proceedings we used to take interest. We are never to see him more. He has quit knife grinding, emancipated his dog forever—for harness, and with him and his wife —who was a silent partner in the concern —gone to France, his native land, there to live on the fruits of his labors, and so lay his bones after death. He took with him some $10,000,—a sum that will enable him to enjoy ease and comfortably in France, and most certainly and comfortably in France only. After a life of severe training, from Maine to Georgia and back, perhaps more than once, grinding in no way two all sorts of weather, he deserves rest, and we are free to confess that we can find his faithful dog who shared in his toils, will also share his luxury and ease.

Another fact in the history of our no longer "knife grinder," which is interesting, as it proves the fond affection at all periods in him, as for the instance it offers in illustration of French character, as the following. When he departed from France with his wife to come to America, his mastiff dog remained behind him. When he was to become so great that he determined to give up his vocation, and come to settle in America, he sent for him. But when the mastiff arrived, and would not come away to join her son,—His affection for the old lady changed her whole plan, he took passage in the next ship for France, and with his mastiff dog, and gold, set out, and long since arrived safely at the end of her voyage, mother, son, wife and dog are all, no doubt, quiet and happy living together in [illegible] a country unknown to any but a French family, the [illegible] of the whoops of the knife grinder and his dog in America.—Long live to them!—*Rockland Gazetteer.*

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.—The recently opened ports of China are crowded, [illegible] with missionaries, good and bad eager to encourage the vessel master of this great empire with their services. It is estimated now the number of Romanist missionaries now employed in China exceeds 50. The London Society has eight persons now employed in the Chinese language, and they will soon have more. The American Board have about six persons of the same description. The Presbyterian Board have one or two. The American Puseyist Board has three missionaries, who have built chapels at Hong Kong and we presume other sects have their preachers there.—*Rochester Christian Witness*

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PINKERTON & KIRMAN, Boot and Shoe [illegible] Mary st., Easton side, between [illegible] and [illegible] have on hand a large assortment of [illegible] of superior [illegible] and offer cheap for cash.

sep 25—

S. A. H. EUSTIS, [illegible] Paints and Hardware, [illegible] Mary st., Easton side, between [illegible] and Bank, Cumming's [illegible] Kinsey [illegible] Agent for [illegible] &c.

G. H. BATES & CO.
Corner of Macon and Broad Streets,
PAINTS [illegible] Agents for [illegible] Works.

BOOTS & SHOES.
G. [illegible] & PATTOCK, successors to Edmond [illegible] & Co., are now receiving a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, which they will sell [illegible] Mary st., 3d door below Lower Market.

sep 5-tf

CHLORIDE OF LIME OR BLEACHING POWDERS.
W. [illegible] Agent for the [illegible] Works, for sale on [illegible]
G. H. BATES & CO.
sep 5-tf

NEW MEDICAL BOOK, 5TH EDITION.
100 [illegible]
[illegible]
Aug 28. 34 Mass st.

BOOKS, ETC.
WM. [illegible] Publishers, Booksellers, and [illegible] Mass Street [illegible]

GROCERIES, PAINTS DYE-STUFFS AND HATTERS ARTICLES.
GEORGE H BATES & CO. corner of Macon and Broad sts., Savannah, Ga., are receiving their full supply of Drugs, Paints, Oils, and articles used by Dyers and Hatters—all of the best quality and low rates for cash or approved credit. Among their [illegible]
Bark Logwood, in chips and logs.
Do Fustic, do do
Do Camwood, do do
Do Redwood, do do
Do Brazil Wood, do do
Do Barwood, do do
Do Alum and Copperas do do
Blue Vitriol do do
Do Madder, in barrels and kegs.
Do ground, do do
Do Fustic do do
Do Camwood, bodied, do do
Do Redwood, do do
Do Barwood, do do
Do Brazil Wood, do do
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Do ground, do do
Do Fustic do do
Do Camwood, bodied, do do
Do Redwood, do do
Do Barwood, do do
Do Brazil Wood, do do
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Do Madder,